BEFORE PURCHASING,
The public ere respectfully requested to examine our large and
truly magnificent stock of
Silver-flated Ware, Chandellers,
Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Parlanware,
Cutlers, &c.,
Which we are determined to sell
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
And as low as they can be bought anywhere in the United
States
E. V. Haughtwout & Co.,
Corner of Brondway and Broome st.

ACCIDENT.—A stranger in town by mistake dropped in a Har establishment, under the impression that he was making Knox, No. 212 Broadway, a wisit. He discovered his error when he met a friend who laughed at his new "tile," and he reckned that "that socident was greater than his little excitement at the auction shop, where he had purchased a galvanized watch." Knox's, remember, is at No. 212 Broadway, and his Hars are only \$4.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 BROAD WAY,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

The entire entire stock of this establishment has been marked down AT Cost and Briow Cost Prices,

for the month of October, 1867.

The assortment in each department was never more complete than at the present time.

HARD TIMES! CHEAP FOR CASH!!

CURTAIN GOODS

AND
WINDOW SHADES

WINDOW SHADES

GREAT BARGAINS.

KEDTY & FERGUSON,

No. 291 Broadway.

have, in consequence of the rise in money marked down their stock of BRECATELLES, SATIS DE LAINES, WORSTED DARASKS,

LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., and invito the sitentica of all conomisers. Chesp for cash is now the order.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

CORNICES and FIXTURES, Cheap for Cash.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Cheap for Gash. WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS,

Chesp for Cash.
Solomon & Hart, No. 243 Broadway. REMOVAL .- MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE REBIOVAL.—BLARSH & CO.-S KADICAL CURK.

TRUS OFFICE, of No. 2; Maiden lane, has been Ramovab
to No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House Trusses, Supporters, ShoulderBraces, silk elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of
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ARGUED AND DETERMINED

ARGUED AND DETERMINED
in the
COURT OF APPEALS
of the
State of New York,
with Notes, References, and an Index,
By Francis Kernan, Counselor-at-Law.
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BANKS, GOULD & Co., No. 144 Nassau st., New York, No. 475 Broadway, Albany. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

For 1857-58,

At ALFRED MUNROE & Co.'s,

No. 461 Broadway (between Grand and Canal sts.).

In the filen's Department may be found a large and desirable assentiated of Clothing, and Furnishing Goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.

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Boys' CLOTHING—Our assertment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old and upward, for fine or common west.

No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMBER-By order of the Assignee - The balance of Stock in yard of Stophen Potter, foot of West lift at, to be sold THIS DAY, at 104 o'clook. SHEDS. RACKS and FIXTURES, to which the attention of second-hand delays. desless is called.

Also, a valuable Horse, Wagon, Cart, Iron, Save and
Office Functions.

GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING. BMITH & LOUNSEERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st, offer their cuties FALL IMPORTATION of ROYAL WILLTON, VEL-UT, TAPERTAY, BRUSSELS, THEMP-PLY and INGRAIN CARPET-ING at a great reduction from recent prices.

FALL, 1857.

We beg to inform our friends that our complete stock of nest, ice of

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and on sale, comprising every desirable design of
Pabric and Fashion for the present and approaching season.
Our Courses DEPARMENT is extensively stocked with our
latest importations of CASSIMERIES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &C.,
to which we sak special attention. Early selections will, of
course, procure the choicest things.

D. Davlin & Co.,

D. Davlin & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren st. FINE CUTLERY .- The undersigned call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment-tening which will be found some of the most beautiful and rat specimens ever imported.

J. & S. BAUNDER.

Stere only at No. 7 Astor House.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S \$10 SeWing Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really autable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these boushold favorites before paying from \$75 to \$159 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. This Machine has just been sustained by verdict of United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & Co., No. 449 Broadway

TREES AND PLANTS.

THE season for plauting has arrived. Parsons & Co., Flushing, L. 1. offer to puychase is a large stock of Ornamental and Fauty Trees, Roses, Greenmouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall at N. Y. TREES AND PLANTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- The gen uincness of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the water-mark of the words. "Hollowsy, New York and Lon-don," in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book of directions. If this is not to be seen when held to the light, the New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c, and \$1 per box

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleani Curling Preserving and Restoring the Hair Ladies, try For sale by all Druggists and Performers throughout

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS'S Catalogue of MUSIC will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hund PIRKS and MELODENS at lower prices that ever before efferted in this market, at the WATERS Plano Rooms, N. S.S Broadway. Planos and MELODENS for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co., Manufacturers of Chillson's New Core Gold Medal. Hot Air Funnace, Warrrooms No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-at., N. Y.

Wig6 - HAIR DYE - WIGS .- BATCHELOR' East Dry is the best in the world—the only harmiess and reiable hair dye known—no blisters—no fits—no burning off the
air, the secult of using the many base imitations. Avoid all
others as you would escape ridicals—Batchston's Wigs and
Poupees surpass all. Batchston's Hair Dye and Wig Factory,
tie. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from mpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer. Thomas J. Husnand, Philadelphia

Mem-Dork Daily Cribune

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. becibers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State, notice can be stated of anonymous Communications. What were is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a rurantly of his good faith.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC will not sail to-day for Liverpool, as was intended The fact of the Arabia sailing on Wednesday, and the Atlantic having arrived only yesterday, will prevent her going. She will leave on Saturday, the 24th inst., her regular day.

A startling report was abroad last night that the Fall River steamer Empire State had sunk at Hell-Gate, and a great many lives had been lost. The town was in a fever of excitement; but the true state of the case was soon made known, and, although a serious accident had occurred, people found they were quite unnecessarily frightened. It seems that soon after the Empire State started from her pier, a dense fog came up and so confused the pilot that the boat ran upon a rock at the lower end of Blackwell's Island. The passengers were terribly scared, as no land could be seen; but the boat easily backed off and got safely to the foot of Twenty-first street, where all on board were landed in eafety. A hole was stove in her bow, and before she came to land there was three feet of water in her lower cabins. Her pumps relieved her, however, and by 9 o'clock the greater portion of the water was out. The baggage and

freight, being on deck, escaped injury. In another column we give full particulars of the disaster.

According to our Washin, ton correspondent, the Central American questions are all settled, the de facto Government of Nicaragua is to be recognized, and Yrisserri to be received. Commodore Vanderbilt triumphs at all points, and fillibusterism will be swept from the seas.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania was in its last gonies last evening, yet no Relief bill had been agreed on up to the moment of our latest advices. It was plain that a political motive prevented any agreement on a plan of action, and it is now highly probable that nothing has been or will be done. The Extra Session is likely to prove

abortive. -Will not Gov. King take warning by this failure? A strong pressure is brought to bear on him, to induce him to convene our expiring Legislature. We trust be will resist to the end. An Extra Session would accomplish no good, but much evil.

PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and MINNESOTA hold their State Elections to-day. Should this sheet reach one Pennsylvania Republican who may not yet have voted for Wilmot, yet who has still opportunity to do so, we entreat him to lose not moment, but hasten to deposit his ballot. We do greatly fear that the pecuniary troubles now paramount will distract public attention from the great issue now fairly made up between Slavery and Liberty, and that business men and quiet citizens will leave the polls to the trained gladiators of party who are nearly all on the side of the customhouses and post offices. This, though a temporary aberration, would be a lasting injury, and we will hope that it may not occur.

We expect partial returns from Pennsylvania and Ohio for to-morrow's paper.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at this port yesterday morning, with four days' later news from Europe, and a fortnight's later advices from India. Delhi was still in the hands of the rebels on the 12th of August. Gen. Nicholson had arrived in advance of his forces, which were expected in two or three days, when the whole number of troops before the city would be swelled to eleven thousand men. It is said that an assault was to be made on the 20th of August, but this is highly improbable. In numerous skirmishes the British had been victorious, but with considerable loss. It was reported, but on doubtful authority, that the mutineers were leaving Delhi by hundreds, and that the King offered to make terms on condition of being paid thirty instead of fifteen lakes of rupees annually. It is said he was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accented The Punjaub is tranquil, and the Sikh troops still loyal. But all Bengal was in a state of alarm, and fugitives were flocking to Calcutta. New mutinies had taken place in the Bembay Presidency, and it was thought that there would be a general revolt unless Delhi speedily fell. Accounts with reference to the movements of Gen Havelock, who has been created Major General and Knight of the Order of Bath, are conflicting; but the balance of proof seems to show that he has not reached Lucknow. Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell had had a falling out, and Lord Elgin had sided with the lat-

ter. On the whole, the news is very gloomy. We have details of the ceremonies of the meeting between the Emperors of France and Russia at Stuttgart; but the significance of the interview has not yet leaked out. A serial called the Mysteries du Peuple, whose publication was commenced two or three years since by Eugene Sue, has been seized at Paris. Changes in the Austrian Ministry were rumoied. In Turkey, a better understanding regarding the Danubian Principalities is said to obtain. The extent of the crisis in this country was not apprehended in London, and the remarks of the journals are inapplicable to the present state of monetary affairs here. Breadstuffs and cotton were unchanged. Consols, 901 to 902.

That the Free-State men of Kansas have tri-Delegate to Congress and a majority of the Territorial Legislature, there seems no longer reason to doubt, though we have no Pro Slavery or " Democratic" accounts corroborating the bulletins of our side. We fear nothing but fraud and knavery in manipulating the returns. We find no recent dispatches claiming a Pro Slavery triumph. If the new Legislature is indeed Free State, the prospect is materially brightened, but it is too soon to shout. The bogus Constitutional Convention is devoted to the Slave Power, and the Federal bayonets are ar raved on its side. Let us watch and wait. Later.-We have by dispatch from St. Louis

Border-Ruffian bulletin from Leavenworth dated Saturday last (10th), by which we see that the monstrous claim of sixteen hundred "Democratic" majority in Johnson County (an Indian reserve bordering on Missouri, in which there are not five hundred white settlers and not one hundred legal voters) is persisted in. This, of course, overbears the Free-State majority of 1,500 in Douglas County, and secures that great central district to the swindlers. In the same way, Leavenworth County is claimed to have been carried by a "Democratic" majority of four hundred and fifty at the little town of Kickapoo, where there are not two hundred legal voters-bu! Kickspoo is on the Missouri line! These two districts elect nearly half the Legislature, and, of course, the Bordert Ruffians claim to have secured a majority. That they know this to be a gross fraud is proved by their setting up a cry that Free-State voters were imported from Nebraska, where there is not a single Republican paper nor any organization whatever adverse to Slavery. The whole business reeks with gloomy villainy.

We trust the frauds have not been sufficient to deprive Mr. Parrott of his seat in Congress.

The noticeable event of yesterday was the continued run upon several of the Savings and other Banks here and in Brooklyn-the principal demand being at the Chambers street and Bowery Institations. The latter paid out \$160,000 in the course of the day, principally to depositors. The poor people who besiege their doors only injure themselves, and lose the interest due them. One small city bank suspended, and several country banks were discredited. Numerous failures a e reported, and it would seem that the pressure is reaching the better class of merchants, who suffer from the prostration of credit and an utter inability to make their ample resources available. In Charleston, South Carolina, a run is beginning, and two of the Backs of that city have failed. We have not before us the last

statement of the South Carelina Banks, but, according to our best remembrance, the disproportion between the specie in their vaults and their circulation is something like five to one. If this be the case, the wonder is that the run did not begin before this. The following is the bulletin of the day, comprising only those corporations and private

persons known to have gone under. THE GROCERS' BANK of this City, suspended payment. Its circulation is amply secured. It originated in a split in the North River Bank, and its failure is

regarded as of no great consequence.

THE PRATT BANK of Buffalo, suspended payment THE BANKS of CLYDE and LowVILLE, thrown out

by the Metropolitan. THE TOMPKINS COUNTY BANK, discredited by

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD BANK, S. C., suspended payment.

THE CUYAHOGA STEAM FURNACE Co., Cleveland Ohio, assigned. DYKERS & ALSTYNE, Brokers, among the oldest

and wealthiest at the Board, suspended in consequence of inability to respond to their call loans. HALL, DANA & Co., a commission house, doing a

very large business.

LUDLAM, LEGGETT & Co., a rich produce house. L. C. Wilson & Co., one of the largest of our dry

goods houses. CARHART, BACON & CLARK, cloths. KETCHUM, MONTROSS & Co. DEAN, KING & Co.,

A. J. McCreary & Co., Collins, Kirby & Co., Wadsworth A. Co. WADSWORTH & Co., barkers, Chicago, suspended. Their assets, as compared with their liabilities, are said to be as three to one.

In Philadelphia, several old houses, doing an ex tensive business, are reported to have failed. There are rumors touching several houses in New-Orleans, but they are not authenticated. The Southern Bank, thought to be endangered by the failure of Messrs. Corning & Co., still stands.

In Boston the Money market is stringent, and sales

are few and at low prices. The bank officers held a meeting yesterday, at which they recoived to maintain specie payments and to expand their loans so far as to "afford the " necessary aid to bring forward the crops, and "alleviate the present commercial distress, unless 'it shall be created by the demands of a causeless "alarm." We trust that every one will take the last clause into serious consideration before aggravating a necessary pressure by assisting to create an unnecessary panic. These resolutions, if put into action, will do much to relieve the country. The state of the stock and money markets in all other respects, except those noticed above, remains substantially the same.

In these times it is of the highest importance that the degree of security guaranteed to the holders of claims against our city and State banks should be distinctly and fully understood. With a view to furnish that information we give the following statement of the legal provisions on that subject.

Our present banks, with a very few exceptions, are based upon the General Banking Law. These banks can only issue bills furnished to them by the State Superintendent of the Bank Department, and these bills can only be furnished upon the deposit of stocks of the State, or, for half the amount, of the United States, either six per cent stocks, or to be made equivalent to a six per cent stock, and not to be received at any rate above par, or above their market value. Or, instead of stocks, onehalf the security deposited may be in bonds and mortgages, bearing seven per cent interest, upon improved, productive, unincumbered lands in the State, exclusive of any buildings thereon, and not to exceed two fifths in value of the lands thus mortgaged.

This deposit (which on the part of the existing banks consists mainly of stocks of this State) is designed to serve as a special security to the billholder. All the banks are required to redeem their bills on presentation at their own counters; and those not situated in the cities of New-York, Albany or Troy, to keep an agent in one of those cities, to redeem their paper on presentation at a discount not exceeding a quarter per cent. But the object aimed at in this provision has been more fully accomplished by the American Exchange and Metropolitan Banks of this city, who have undertaken the business of bringing all the country banks to a prompt settlement and of requiring them to redeem their notes in this city.

Upon the failure of any bank to redeem its bills, the law requires that within fifteen days the Superintendent of the Bank Department proceed to redeem the dishonored notes out of the trust funds in his hands. The holder, however, in general has no occasion to wait for his money. As the bills are secured, the other banks do not hesitate to receive them on deposit and in payment; and in this way, without any run or panic or loss to the holders, the discredited notes are withdrawn from circulation. In addition to this special security provided for the billholder under the General Banking Law, the Constitution also provides that in case of the insolvency f any bank, the billholders shall have a preference over all other creditors. This provision is of especial importance to the billholders of the few old safety-fund banks.

Such being the security provided for the billholder, we come now to consider the position of the other creditors of the banks, including the depositors. The depositors are also entitled to be paid in specie on demand, and for being so paid they have the following securities: First, The Constitutional provision which forbids the Legislature to pass any act sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any bank issuing bank notes of any description, thus leaving the banks the alternative either of paying specie or of winding up their business; second, The security of all the property belonging to the bank, including the amount of capital originally paid in, and on which its business is done; and third, The Constitutional provision by which the stockholders in every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes of any kind, or paper credits to serve as money, are responsible individually for all its debta and liabilities to the amount of their interest in the stock. By this important provision the creditors of the banks have not only the security of all the capital engaged in banking operations, but the eccurity of an equal amount of capital not so engaged, but in the private pockets of the individual stockholders. As it is well known that the stock of our city banks is largely held by retired capitalists not engaged in the sctive operations of trade, this security is of the highest importance, and it must be considered as having been largely increased by the recent extensive sales of bank stocks by which a large amount of those securities has passed out of the hands of n erchants hard pressed and with large limbilities into the bands of moneyed men. Every such sale must be considered as furnishing an additional security to the creditors of the banks; serving to transfer so much of the stock from owners whose indi-

vidual responsibility might be doubtful-at least in the present times—into the hands of holders of unquestionable means.

The news received from India by the Atlantic yesterday has two prominent points, namely, the failure of Gen. Havelock to advance to the relief of Lucknow, and the persistence of the English at Delhi. This latter fact finds a parallel only in British annals, and in the Walcheren expedition The failure of that expedition having become certain toward the middle of August, 1809, they de layed reëmbarking until November. Napoleon when he learned that an English army had landed at that place, recommended that it should not be attacked, and that the French should leave its destruction to the disease sure to do them more injury than the cannon, without its costing one centime to France. The present Great Mogul, even more favored than Napoleon, finds himself able to back the disease by his sallies and his sallies by the disease.

A British Government dispatch, dated Cagliari, Sept. 27, tells us that "the latest dates from Delhi are to the 12th of August, when that city was still in possession of the rebels; but that an attack "was expected to be made shortly, as Gen. Nichol-'son was within a day's march with considerable "reënforcements." If Delhi is not taken till Wilson and Nicholson attack it with their present strength, its walls will stand till they fall of themselves. Nicholson's considerable forces amount to about 4,000 Sikhs-a reënforcement absurdly dispreportionate for an attack upon Delhi, but just large enough to afford a new suicidal pretext for not breaking up the camp before the city. After Gen. Hewitt had committed the fault, an

one may even in a military point of view say the crime, of permitting the Meerut rebels to make their way to Delhi, and after the two first weeks had been wasted, allowing an irregular surprise of that city, the planning of the siege of Delhi appears an almost incomprehensible blunder. An authority which we shall take the liberty of placing even above the military oracles of The London Times, Napoleon, lays down two rules of warfare looking almost like commonplaces: 1st. That "only what can be " supported ought to be undertaken, and only what presents the greatest number of chances of suc-"cess;" and 2dly. That "the main forces should be employed only where the main object of war, "the destruction of the enemy, lies." In planning the siege of Delhi, these rudimental rules have been violated. The authorities in England must have been aware that the Indian Government itself had recently repaired the fortifications of Delhi so far that that city could be captured by a regular siege only, requiring a besieging force of at least 15,000 to 20,000 men, and much more, if the defense was conducted in an average style. Now, 15,000 to 20,000 men being requisite for this enterprise, it was downright folly to undertake it with 6,000 or 7,000. The English were further aware that a prolonged siege, a matter of course in consequence of their numerical weakness, would expose their forces in that lecality, in that climate, and at that season, to the attacks of an invulnerable and invisible enemy, spreading the seeds of destruction among their ranks. The chances of success, therefore, were all against a siege of Delhi.

As to the object of the war, it was beyond doubt the maintenance of English rule in India. To attain that object, Delhi was a point of no strategical significance at all. Historical tradition, in truth, endowed it in the eyes of the natives with a superstitious importance, clashing with its real influence, and this was sufficient reason for the mutinous Sepoys to single it out as their general place of rendezvous. But if, instead of forming their military plans according to the native prejudices, the English had left Delhi alone and isolated it, they would have divested it of its fancied influence; while, by pitching their tents before it, running their heads against it, and concentrating upon it their main force and the attention of the world, they cut themse'ves off from even the chances of retreat, or rather gave to a retreat all the effects of a signal defeat. They have thus simply played into the hands of the mutineers who wanted to make Delhi the object of the campaign. But this is not all. No great ingenuity was required to convince the English that for them it was of prime importance to create an active field army, whose operations might stifle the sparks of disaffection, keep open the communications between their own military stations, throw the enemy upon some few points, and isolate Delhi. Instead of acting upon this simple and self-evident plan, they immobilize the only active army at their disposal by concentrating it before Delhi, leave the open field to the mutineers, while their own garri sons hold scattered spots, disconnected, far distant from each other, and blocked up by overwhelming hostile forces allowed to take their own time.

By fixing their main mobile column before Delhi the English have not choked up the rebels, but petrified their own garrisons. But, apart from this fundamental blunder at Delhi, there is hardly anything in the annals of war to equal the stupidity which directed the operations of these garrisons, acting independently, irrespectively of each other, lacking all supreme leadership, and acting not like members of one army, but like bodies belonging to different and even hostile nations. Take, for instance, the case of Cawnpore and Lucknew. There were two adjacent places, and two separate bodies of troops, both very small and disproportionate to the occasion, placed under separate commands, though they were only forty miles apart, and with as little unity of action between them as if situated at the opposite peles. The simplest rules of strategy would have required that Sir Hugh Wheeler, the military commander at Cawnpore, should be empowered to call Sir H. Lawrence, the chief Commissioner of Oude, with his troops, back to Cawapore, thus to strengthen his own position while momentarily evacuating Lucknow. By this operation, both garrisons would have been saved, and by the subsequent junction of Havelock's troops with them, a little army been created able to check Oude and to relieve Agra. Instead of this, by the independent action of the two places, the garrison of Gawnpore is butchered, the garrison of Lucknow is sure to fall with its fortress, and even the wonderful exertions of Havelock, marching his troops 126 miles in eight days, sus taining as many fights as his march numbered days, and performing all this in an Indian climate at the hight of the Summer sesson-even his heroic exertions are baffled. Having still more exhausted his overworked troops in vain attempts at the rescue of Lucknow, and being sure to be forced to fresh useless sacrifices by repeated expeditions from Cawnpore, executed on a constantly decreasing radius; be will, in all probability, have at last to retire upen Allahabad, with hardly any men at his back. The operations of his troops, better than anything eise, show what even the small English army before Delhi would have been able to do if concen-

caught alive in the postilential camp. Concentration is the secret of strategy. Decentralization is the plan adopted by the English in India. What they had to do was to reduce their garrisons to the smallest possible number, disencumber them at once of women and children, evacuate all stations not of strategical importance, and thus collect the greatest possible army in the field. Now, even the driblets of reënforcements, sent up the Ganges from Calcutta, have been so completely absorbed by the numerous isolated garrisons that not one detachment has reached Allahabad.

As for Lucknow, the most gloomy previsions inspired by the recent previous mails are now confirmed. Havelock has again been forced to fall back on Cawnpore; there is no possibility of relief from the allied Nepaulese force; and we must now expect to hear of the capture of the place by starvation, and the massacre of its brave defenders with their wives and children.

The Legislative Election in Kansas being over, whatever its result, the bogus Convention (elected by some fifteen hundred Pro-Slavery voters under partisan Registry which excluded the great body of the Free-State me. from the polls, and so constrained the whole party to stay away from them) will reassemble next Monday to frame a State Constitution. This Convention is wholly Pro-Slavery, and makes no secret of its purpose to frame a Slave Constitution. The only interest in its proceedings attaches to this question: "Will this Constitution be submitted for approval or rejection to the People? and if so, to what People?" That there is a party in the Convention opposed to any submission is well known, but it has been supposed that a majority are in favor of some sort of submission. A recent letter from one of the Southern ultras to The Charleston Mercury, dated Johnson County, Kansas, Sept. 21, says:

"Look at the position of the Constitutional Convention. I am a member of that body, and speak only what I know, when I say that the Convention will only what I know, when I say that the Convention will adopt, unanimously, a Constitution recognizing and protecting Slavery, and that, if the Constitution is inhumited for ratification at all, it will be ratified. There are sixty members in the Convention, and though there are some differences of opinion as to the policy of submitting the Constitution to the people, I am happy to say that, on the question of Slavery, there is perfect unanimity, and that there are twenty-five of us who will never consent to submit it at all. The Convention adjourned until the 3d Monday in October, and when we meet again, I confidently believe that the twenty-five who are opposed to submission will be joined by a large majority of the whole number.

number.
"Does this look, Messrs. Editors, like giving up the "Does this look, Messrs. Editors, like giving up the fight! No. All we wish is the countenance and support of the South, less National Democracy, and fewer conservative papers in the Territory. I may here remark that there is but one radical Pro-Slavery paper in the Territory, within my knowledge, and that is The Tecumsch Note-Book, S. G. Reid, editor. The other papers, though professing to be with us, are too National to suit the crisis, and too much afraid of injuring the National Democracy to do us any good.

"The fate of Kansas is, even now, in the hands of the South. If we lose, the South can only blame her degenerate self; if we win, eternal honor to those mea who have, in the darkest hour, never despaired. "Very respectfully, your obt. servt. D."

—This, there is no doubt, is a fair statement of the views and nurpose of the twerty five out of sixty

the views and purpose of the twenty-five out of sixty members of the Convention for whom D. is authorized to speak; but we have yet to see that their ranks will be swelled so as to constitute their party a large majority of the whole number." We do not yet believe that John Calhoun and the Northern Douglasites in that Convention dare take the responsibility of forcing a Pro-Slavery Constitution on Kansas without something that can be called a submission; but that any fair submission to the whole People of Kansas-or even of Kansas and Western Missouri together-will be accorded, we do not believe.

And this brings to a fresh development on this

ide of the Ohio:

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Representative in Congress of the Berks District, has been making a speech at Bloomsburg, Penn., in advocacy of Buchanan's Administration. He of course glorifies the Nebraska bill (which he supported throughout), but says it failed in being ambiguous with regard to Squatter Sovereignty, and in not frankly and fully recognizing the right of any slaveholder to migrate with his slaves to the Territories, and there hold those slaves in bondage in defiance of any law which enact! Mr. Jones, having thus gone the whole length of the Dred Scott decision and Mr. Buchanan's Silliman letter, that Slavery was planted in Kansas by the Federal Constitution, and therefore can only be eradicated by an organic act of State Sovereignty, proceeds as follows:

State Sovereignty, proceeds as follows:

"The construction now given to the Nebraska bill is being put to the test in Kansas, and I firmly believe it will work itself out to the entire satisfaction of the country. A Convention, composed of delegates elected by the people for that express purpose, has assembled to frame a Constitution, preparatory to the admission of the State into the Union. Either this Convention is clothed with sovereign power or it is a nullity—if the former, then it falls exclusively within its jurisdiction not only to make the Constitution, but to send it back to the people for ratification or not, as they may determine; and if they should submit it to the people, it is equally exclusively their province to say who are qualified to vote on it. Interference at any time by any functionary of the General Government within the lines of this jurisdiction would, in my opinion, be a violation of the very letter of the Nebraska bill. We may take it for granted they will submit it to the people, but it is for them, and them alone, to decide."

-The meaning of this is very clear to those who are familiar with the origin and character of that bogus Convention. Mr. Jones may be expected to support in the next House any measure of usurpation and outrage which that Sham Convention may perpetrate. We shall watch the doings of that Convention, and the action of Congress thereupon, with the profoundest interest.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas is a very Ulysses of prudence. Not long ago, he wreathed himself in the pleasant chains of Hymen; and, if we may credit the newspapers particularly in his interest, made a very good match. It is not much in our way to record such things, but we very well remember that these nuptials received several first-rate notices in Democratic journals. Even now, we should not allude to them, bad they not assumed a public importance, and become to a certain extent a matter semi-official correspondence. When Mr. Douglas married, the great Senator assumed father-in-law, who was hereafter to be considered by virtue of the alliance, free of the Tite Barnach guild. Accordingly, when Mr. Buchanan mounted the throne, to which Mr. Douglas had certainly given him many notable boosts, it was at ence un derstood that the Father-in-Law was to have an office-was to be Second Controller, or Second Something-no matter what! There was much telegraphing, at great expense, upon the sub ject. Now, what we wish to call the public attention to is the fact, that in this crisis Mr. Douglas did not act with that filial reverence due to a papa-in-law; for, in stead of spending all " his power, might, authority and amity" in behalf of his new relation, he wrote to Mr. Buchanan to eay that, although it would give him great satisfaction to have his father appointed, trated for action in the field, instead of being yet such appointment must not be considered as

any compensation for the demands of Douclas and other members of the Illinois delegation upon the Executive patronage! As if he had east that however warmly he might be attached to his new connections, he was still mere warmly interested in his seat in the Senate. He leved not pape less but the party more! Now, although this may relieve Mr. Deuglas from the imputation of under Socerism (or father-in-law-ism), we cannot, on the whole, regard it as an amiable proceeding, or as one likely to promote the family peace. We think that it shows rather too selfish a desire to turn the pickings of victory to a good personal account Why did not Mr. Douglas permit Mr. Cutta to be promoted without putting in this protest! Why not swap a Post-Office or two at home for the sale of a family honor in Washington, particularly when such described Post-Offices?

Mr. Buchdan's reply is published. He answered

in a light and cheerful way, and not at all as he wrote to the Connecticut remonstrants. He begged Mr. Douglas not to be at all concerned. If Mr. Cutte should be appointed-and he probably would be-it would be as plain Mr. Cutte, and not at all as Mr. Douglas's father in law. He might rest assered that the patronage would not be charged at all to the account of the Illino's Democracy.

-There may have been such correspondence as this in the earlier and better days of the Republic. But then the scandal was less, for it seldom er never got into the newspapers.

The article called "Money" has been spoken of by the poets, prophets and philosophers of the world in the most scurvy and disreputable terms. It has usually been denounced as "the root of all evil," "vile dross," and "filthy lucre." Most readers of taste will remember to-day with a sad smile (especially if they have a dozen dollars of suspended paper in purse) the fine lines of Dr. Leyden "To an Indian Gold Coin," beginning:

"Slave of the dark and dirty mine!"

Yet most of us would not object to a few pounds of the "slave." The truth is, the philosophers and poets are just now (where gilt-edged paper is not) at a discount. It is curious how, when our castles have toppled over, and are nothing but a mingled heap of pasteboard-king, queen, knaveall the court-cards sadly mixed up with the democracy of the pack-we grow suddenly in love with what before had only a place in our contempt. One year ago, with what complacent readinces all of as would have admitted (with our hands upon our pockets) that riches take unto themselves wings and fly away, and that thieves have a bad habit of breaking through with larcenous intentions; ret that, after all, such being the will of Providence. we must make the best of it.

But now, that the golden eagles have flown into some quite inaccessible empyrean, there to be duly melted-now that the thieves have broken in and have stolen-how terrible our discomfiture! The Jobs of Wall street are as rare as black swans. All is madness, fright, dismay, discomfiture. Where is our philosophy? Where is our religion? Where is our ordinary presence of mind, which most brave men exhibit even under the suddenest and saddest reverses and exigencies? Gone-gonsall gone! We confess that this is to us one el the most alarming portents of the times. On most almost think that the high and rare examined Capt. Herndon had been vouchsafed to us to auto us braver, and that the noble lesson had been lost

Let us be understood. We have already said that when the ship is sinking it is of small avail to pipe all hands on deck to give three cheers. But neither would it be the highest salutary policy to stave open the spirit-room and lapse into a baccharalian dementia. Because our Roms of brown-stone houses is burning, we do not recommend any mistimed violin-playing. But, if we are to preserve anything from the ruins, we must try to be a little calm, and not to throw the piece glasses and articles of bijouterie out of the window to save them.

We know how hard it must now be for any excellent men to preserve their equanimity their honor be it said, their commercial credit, maintained for a series of years, through many orderings and in spite of much mishap, has been down to them than all the pomps, shows, luxuri indulgences which wealth could purchase. great pain of the present pressure has been that is has fallen so hardly upon established reputation In the ruin of private credit, not more than months ago commanding the respect of all, was forget the two-penny losses of the speculator and the reverses of the usurer. A long-estal house, sustained for half a century without rate sid, and solely by the veracity and interits and skill of its members, becomes an institution and is so regarded from generation to gene When such establishments are, though only tempo rarily, insolvent-when the sad announcement a paraded in the newspapers and passed over the wires to the uttermost corner of the try-when heads grown gray in honorable tod are bowed in mortification and sorrow-will will withheld his sympathy? Who will thou care to flout musty maxims and to fling stale pr erbs at the unfortunate? The lesson of a sion like that through which we are now pas a lesson for all men in all stations of life, and for the rich and the poor-a lesson of kindy less bearance and of mutual trust. It will be pon let us hope, in these dark days, in homes the spice-dor of which has been suddenly clouded, and is dwellings which, in the best of times, have hardly dared to beast a competence. And yet, bard as must be a bankruptcy follow

ing years of unimpeached credit, we believe o many will come, if they will but entertain it. the consolation of baving ever acted generously and justly. To look now, with ruin all around, upon a career on which there is no stain—to know that increased resources have but multiplied acts of generosity and benevolence—to feel that much has peen expended which will remain nevertheless, "a possession forever"-surely ought to afford a consolation in the depth of his reverses to every honest and high-minded man. To have regarded wealth, while in the active pursuit of it, not as an end but a means-to have sought fortune, because fortune would bring with it the power to increase the knowledge, to ameliorate the condition, and to relieve the misfortures of mankind-will surely be source of consolation, although the charitable hand is for a time stayed, and although future liberal projects must be indefinitely postponed.

Far different to-day must be the reflections, and weak indeed the mental and moral support of those Epicure Mammons, who have striven madly for money, merely because money brought the means of loxury and self-indulgence-who have, in devious ays and illegitimate schemes, sought "the Stone" who have voyaged intent upon reaching "Ophir" in ten monthe, when Solomon was three years "sailing to't." "The towering bravery" of their sensuality has mot with a tumble. Egypt will se